

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Lapland Longspur about Washington, D. C.-My expectation of finding the Calcarius lapponicus in this vicinity was verified last winter. Dec. 11, while Dr. Fisher and I were riding along the road to Falls Church, and distant from Washington perhaps four miles, we saw a flock of fifteen or twenty Horned Larks by the road side. through the flock were half a dozen or more Longspurs, one of which was secured. Comparatively little collecting has ever been done about Washington in winter, and to this fact more than to its excessive rarity is due, I am persuaded, the absence of the species from the local lists. Although probably not a regular migrant, the species occurs here in small numbers, I am inclined to believe, during every hard winter. However, it is to be remarked that the records of this bird from so far south are very few. In Bull. N. O. C., Vol. VII, Jan. 1882, p. 54, Mr. Allen records the capture of a single individual in Chester, South Carolina, this being, so far as I know, the most southern record of its occurrence along the Atlantic coast.—H. W. HENSHAW, Washington, D. C.

Description of Two New Races of Pyrrhuloxia sinuata Bonap.—

1. Pyrrhuloxia sinuata beckhami. ARIZONA PYRRHULOXIA.

Subsp. Char. Differing from true *P. sinuata** in decidedly browner and somewhat lighter tone of the gray, and greater extent of dark red on the tail; adult male with much less (often not any) blackish suffusion in the lighter carmine-red of the capistrum, and red of the crest much lighter; female with much less of a grayish tinge across chest and along sides; wing (3) 3.60-3.90, tail 4.40-4.60, depth of bill .50-.52. *Hab.* Southern Arizona and New Mexico and contiguous portion of Northern Mexico. Type, No. 6370, U. S. Nat. Mus., 3 ad., El Paso, Texas; Lieut. J. G. Parke, U. S. A. (Seventeen specimens examined.)

2. Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulæ. St. Lucas Pyrrhuloxia.

Subsp. Char. Similar to *P. S. beckhami* in color, but decidedly smaller, with larger bill; wing (3) 3.30-3.60, tail 3.80-4.15, depth of bill .52-.55. *Hab.* Lower California. Type, No. 87547, U. S. Nat. Mus., San José, Lower California, Apr. 13, 1882; L. Belding. (Eleven specimens examined.)

The first of the above-described new races is named in honor of Mr. C. W. Beckham, who furnished the material enabling me to make a satisfactory comparison of specimens.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, Smithsonian Institution.

Helinaia swainsonii near Chester C. H., S. C.—About a mile distant from the eastern portion of the town of Chester a male Swainson's Warbler was shot by me, Aug. 30, 1887, on the bank of a small branch

^{*} About 30 specimens examined.